

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

NO. 49

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
day, by
A. G. HODGES,
at four dollars per annum, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, sec-
ured by deed of trust on real es-
tate..... 11,100 00

200,145 15
Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,425 00

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity..... 15,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns..... 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above..... 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (some
offices and agencies)..... 1,814 03

Missionary defense warrants..... 411 00

Revenue stamps..... 15 60

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable..... \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies..... 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies..... 59,012 55

Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
defeasement, \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
turing in the aggregate \$5,357,
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis, }
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, do pose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered
real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever, and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the un-
signed Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 18th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the
provisions and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand
the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUEL'S, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865.—\$29.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. O'Donnell, widow of the late James
O'Donnell, Photographic Artist, begs to

inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that
the business heretofore carried on by her late hus-
band will be continued under the management
of first class operators.

The valuable patronage bestowed upon Mr.

O'Donnell up to the time of his decease, she
hopes still to receive and to merit which will be
her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to
collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donnell.

Nov. 3, 1865—1.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.

Jany 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

BUTTER.—The following, we think, will be
generally appreciated by our readers, especially
those who have a weakness for buckwheat cakes:

[For the Illinois State Journal.]

"BUTTER."

AIR.—"Who will Care for Mother now?"

See the kids so sleek and hairy,
Calmly chewing at their ead,
Pastures green around them growing,
And gad-flies buzzing in the wood.

Tell them that you'd know their answer,

As you question every cow—

"Moley, tell me, tell me truly,
Who can pay for butter now?"

COWS.—"Around the markets I am marching,
Asking who will tell me how,
In the name of all that's fearful,
Who can pay for butter now?"

The farmers tell us, to our sorrow,
That cows are very dry this year,
But who from this can comfort borrow,
While butter's so extremely dear?"

Should you offer them but forty,
They'd kick up a precious row,

So I insist on loudly bawling—

"Who can pay for butter now?"

COWS.—"Around the market I am marching,
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 19, 1865

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15th, 1865.

SENATE—Mr. GORIN—Codes of Practice—A House bill to amend section 670, of the Civil Code. Amended and passed. [That no Minister of the Gospel or Priest shall be made to disclose any confession made to him.]

Mr. WRIGHT—Agriculture and Manufacture—A House bill to incorporate the Grant County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Woodford County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Passed.

Special order—An act to amend the law of limitations in certain cases. Postponed.

Reports Resumed—**Mr. HARRISON—**Judiciary—A bill to prevent the careless or wanton or malicious use of deadly weapons. [Gives a right of action to widow or children of any person killed by the careless or wanton and malicious use of deadly weapons. Passed.]

Same—A bill to revive and continue in force acts and amended acts to articles 3 and 5, of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky and others in this State," approved Oct. 1st, 1861. Passed.

Mr. GORIN—Judiciary—A bill to amend the 86th chapter, 6th article section 3, of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the penal laws of this State. Passed.

Same—A bill in regard to the office of Sheriff and other collecting officers of this State. Passed.

Same—A bill in regard to the duties of the Secretary of State. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Orders of the Day—House bill to amend the effect that the General Assembly take a recess from the 20th of December to the 10th of January. Adopted.

A message from the Governor was received transmitting to the Senate a communication from W. E. Cox, in regard to the notes of the State Line Survey. Referred to the Finance Committee. Also a message which announced that he had pardoned Governor Hawes, William E. Sims, and others, until the end of the Assembly of the Legislature, and recommends that the same be granted by the General Assembly, and that a general law be passed pardoning all persons indicted in the State courts for treason. All of which was referred to the Committee on Revising Statutes.

The Governor nominated Wm. L. Neale for the office of State Treasurer. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act to take the sease of the people in regard to calling a State Constitutional Convention.

The vote was yeas 17, nays 17, and the Speaker, Gov. Jacob, voted in the negative, and the bill was rejected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. YOUNG—To incorporate the Kentucky Pomological and Agricultural Society.

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—To regulate the trial of equitable actions in Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth.

Same—To permit a demurrer to be filed with the answer, when the latter is filed in vacation, with a view to taking depositions.

Same—To repeal an act approved 15th March, 1862, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to reduce into one the laws in relation to changes of venue, and to re-enact the 10th section of the last named act.'"

Same—To amend section 154 of the Criminal Code of Practice, regulating the use of depositions in criminal and penal cases.

Same—To amend the law regulating appeals to the Court of Appeals in criminal and penal cases.

Mr. BELL—To repeal an act entitled, "An act regulating the manner of soldiers voting for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States within and without the State."

Mr. STOUT—To define the liabilities of indorsers and assignors of promissory notes and other written obligations.

Mr. VAN METER—To amend several acts in regard to peddlers.

Mr. HARLAN—To continue in force the act enacting defective sales of infants' and married women's estate.

Mr. FISHER—To amend the law in relation to revenue and taxation.

Mr. CARLISLE—To abolish the distinction of counter-claims and set-offs in the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. LILLARD—To incorporate the Louisville and Cincinnati Railway Company.

Mr. THOMAS—To make a general mining and manufacturing law.

Mr. GATEWOOD offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee be appointed by this House to make corresponding committees on the part of the Senate to visit at their earliest convenience the Western Lunatic Asylum and report its condition to this Legislature.

Mr. ROARK offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law by Congress, securing to all those persons, or legitimate heirs, who did, under the earlier calls of the President, volunteer into the Federal Army, the sum pay, bounty, and allowances as were secured to those who, under later calls, did so volunteer under promise of increased pay, bounty, allowances, &c.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. RIGGS offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Whereas, The rebellion, that was brought upon us by the demagogues and secessionists of the South has fallen by the strong arm of our soldiery;

and whereas, this Commonwealth sent many of our brave sons, who nobly defended the government of our fathers; and whereas, said soldiers and their loyal fathers and friends have voluntarily sacrificed much of their property for the peace, harmony, and good of the Government of the United States; and, whereas, said soldiers, fathers, and friends have had much of their property involuntarily taken and destroyed by guerrillas and soldiers of the so-called Southern Confederacy; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States protects its loyal citizens in their property, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to have a law passed compensating all men who have been loyal from the beginning of the rebellion, and who are now loyal, for all and every species of property voluntarily sacrificed for the good of the Government of the United States, or involuntarily taken or destroyed by the so-called Confederate guerrillas or authorities.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MOTION.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to reconsider the vote passing a bill, entitled an act to repeal an act approved 22d February, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disabled persons." Mr. LILLARD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected. Yeas 1; nays 90. The motion to reconsider was then adopted, and the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WEBB—Privileges and Elections—Presented a resolution declaring the seat of John Strong, Esq., from Bracken county, vacant. Which was adopted. Mr. WEBB moved that the evidence in this case be spread upon the journal. Adopted. Mr. GATEWOOD moved that 5,000 copies of the evidence be printed for distribution. Rejected. Yeas 39; nays 51. Mr. CONKLIN moved that 500 copies be printed. Mr. WOLFORD moved that 1,500 copies be printed. Rejected. Mr. CONKLIN's amendment was then rejected and 200 copies were ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House took up the bill to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 47, Revised Statutes.

Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the courts of chancery jurisdiction may decree a divorce to both husband and wife, as an additional cause to those named in said section, for lunacy and unfeigned mind of confirmed and incurable character and of not less than three years' continuance, of which facts the court shall be fully satisfied from the testimony of those skilled in mental maladies, and from other proof; and, upon granting the divorce, shall protect the property interests of the person of unsound mind, and secure a maintenance therefor out of the property belonging to such person; and in the case of a wife, a provision shall be made for her out of the husband's means.

Mr. ALLEN moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to report a bill requiring ministers and others before solemnizing marriage, to take an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the laws and government thereof, and that he has not assisted, aided or abetted, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States; any person failing to comply with the provisions of the law may be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.]

Mr. BELL offered the following as an engrossed ryal, viz:

Provided, Before any ministers of any denomination shall solemnize marriage, hereafter taken in the county court of his residence, the oath of allegiance to the State of Kentucky.

Mr. ALLEN moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to report a bill requiring ministers and others before solemnizing marriage, to take an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the laws and government thereof, and that he has not assisted, aided or abetted, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States; any person failing to comply with the provisions of the law may be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.]

Mr. BUSH proposed the following as a substitute for Mr. BELL's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. BELL, viz:

Provided, however, That no minister or other person shall be authorized to solemnize the rights of marriage until after he shall have taken the oath required of other civil officers in the Constitution of this State.

Adopted. Yeas 71; nays 18. Mr. McHENRY moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. Rejected. Yeas 27; nays 59. The bill was then passed. Yeas 66; nays 20.

And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16, 1865.

SENATE—Report of Committees—Mr. COCHRAN—Judiciary—A bill to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth. That without other cause, any juror who has served one week in the year may be challenged and excluded. Orders of the day.

Mr. BRUNER—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend chapter 8, section 27 of the Revised Statutes. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend section 9, chapter 47, Revised Statutes, title 'Husband and Wife,'" approved August, 1862; requiring ministers of the Gospel to take an oath before performing the marriage ceremony. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth," approved August 22, 1862, requiring an additional oath. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the 13th article of the 22d chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled "Courts." Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth. [This is the law which compels jurymen to take a test oath before they can serve in the capacity.]

A bill to change a voting place in Lewis county, was taken up. Amended and passed.

Mr. RIFFE—Resolution appropriating money, costs, &c., due Lucien B. Goggin, and for similar purpose, in the case of Mr. Holbert, the contestant of Mr. Goggin's seat. Finance.

Mr. LANDRAM—Resolution—Instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to inquire into what regulations are in force under which the daily newspapers are furnished the Senate.

Mr. STONE—Resolution—That members shall not be entitled to per diem but shall mileage during the proposed recess. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Auditor to a resolution of the House in relation to the number of sheep killed by dogs in 1863, in Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. THOMAS offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Whereas, The Constitution of this State provides that no session of the General Assembly shall continue beyond sixty days except by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House; and whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature the public good requires that the present session of the Legislature ought to be extended beyond the constitutional period; therefore,

Be it resolved, &c., That the present session of the General Assembly shall be, and the same is hereby extended beyond sixty days.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Be it resolved, &c., That the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to the passage of all laws permitting negroes to testify as witnesses and to set as jurors in the courts of justice in this Commonwealth.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following joint

resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Whereas, There no longer exists any relation or other public danger; therefore, Be it resolved, &c., That it is due to Kentucky in this State, and the Governor be requested to communicate with the President, and insist upon its prompt restoration.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs inquire and report what, if any, legislation is needed to enable citizens to obtain compensation for horses and other property taken by State troops, and also for property used by soldiers, and lost while in the State service.

Mr. HARLAN—Privileges and Elections—From a majority of said Committee, made a report in the case of Wm. A. Branson, contesting the right of Jas. Wilson to a seat in this House from the county of Pendleton together with a resolution declaring the seat of Wilson vacant, and directing the Speaker to issue a writ of election to fill said vacancy.

Mr. STOUT, from the minority of said Committee, made a report in opposition to the majority report, insisting that Jas. Wilson, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and report a resolution to that effect.

Mr. WILSON addressed the House at some length in favor of the adoption of the minority report, and insisting that, so far as he was concerned and believes, the election was fairly conducted, and that he is legally entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. BUCKNER—Privileges and Elections—From a majority of said Committee, made a report in the case of Wm. A. Branson, contesting the right of Jas. Wilson to a seat in this House from the county of Pendleton together with a resolution declaring the seat of Wilson vacant, and directing the Speaker to issue a writ of election to fill said vacancy.

Mr. STOUT, from the minority of said Committee, made a report which, together with the majority report, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for tomorrow evening at 3 o'clock.

The question being taken, the minority report was rejected. Yeas 33; nays 54. The majority report, declaring the seat vacant, was then adopted.

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THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 19, 1865

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

LEAVES ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....7:48 A. M. 9:15 A. M.
Evening Express.....3:33 P. M. 5:45 P. M.

FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.

LEAVES ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....9:20 A. M. 7:45 A. M.
Evening Express.....5:50 P. M. 3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures

LEAVES.
Harrington and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Congressional.

We have been compelled from the press of other malter to pass by the proceedings of Congress, so far, without notice. And in fact Congress has as yet done little that has been worthy of notice. The main points of interest are the settlement of the status of the freedmen, and the admission of Southern members. As usual, Mr. Sumner was earliest in the field in behalf of the freedmen. This gentleman is certainly conscientious in his views, and most earnest in his advocacy of equal rights for the negro with the white man. But he is as unfortunate as most one-sided men—zeal outruns judgment most amazingly. And he has the grim satisfaction of seeing his measures for the most part fail.

Mr. Sumner offered a series of resolutions which are utterly impractical and which, doubtless, will not even be considered in Congress. The majority of Congress are not with him in his peculiar views, and that the whole country well understands. To protect the freedom in that freedom which the nation bestows upon them is within the scope of Congressional power, and the country desires that this protection shall be afforded them. But to admit them to rights not necessary to freedom, to endeavor to force political equality, is not in the will or mind of the people. Individuals in the Republican party talk about negro suffrage, but the party opposes it, as has been plainly shown in late elections. And the leading spirits in the Republican party, that is the men of influence, whose views most generally are followed, while they may favor negro suffrage as an abstract right, yet do not claim the right to impose it upon the states. So we suppose Mr. Sumner's resolutions, which propose negro political equality, will fail.

Mr. Wilson, on Wednesday last, called up a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the states declared to be in insurrection and rebellion by the Proclamation of President Lincoln, of July 1, 1862. Mr. Wilson explained the meaning of the bill to be, to maintain the civil rights and immunities of freedmen, to the maintenance of which the faith of the Government is already pledged. He did not include suffrage in these rights, but, on the contrary excluded it, saying, "Whatever differences of opinion there might be on the subject of negro suffrage, there ought to be none in regard to the duty of making good the guarantees of the Government." The debate on this occasion referred merely to the rights alluded to by Senator Wilson. And nothing in the discussion transpired to show that, under the second clause of the Amendment abolishing slavery it is the intention of Congress to force negro political equality upon the several states.

As to the admission of Southern members, the opinion of many who are watching the tone of Congressional feeling is that they will ultimately be admitted. There may be a long debate upon the subject, and, of course, one of great interest and productive of good. But it will end, we believe, in a perfect and cordial reconstruction. At any rate, for this we hope. And it is our sincere conviction that the admission of the Southern members will work good for the nation. The Southern Confederacy is dead—outside of Kentucky, the whole South acknowledges this. On this conviction they are acting. They send their representatives to Congress as being in the Union, and as desiring to take part in the duties and responsibilities of the Union. And we believe this is done in perfect good faith. All the views and claims of the South may not be in accord with the sentiments and will of the rest of the States. And the rest of the States could not possibly expect it. But the question is, "Are these States in the Union?" If so they should be represented in the National Congress. When a Southern member presents himself with the proper credentials, and takes the required oath, he should be admitted to seat. The permanent peace and best interests of the Union require this. We shall have more to say on this subject at another time.

The Contested Seats

The contested election cases are still in progress in both Houses of the Legislature. They are all tending towards the same end—the expulsion of the Union members. This had been already determined on, and when Committees, to whom were referred the examination of the cases, reported that the testimony did not sustain the charges of contestants, they have been discharged and the matter referred to the Standing Committees on Privileges and Elections. It was argued that this was proper, as each House was the judge of the qualification and election of its members. This is so. But it is presumed that in judging some regard will be had to truth and justice in the case. Here, however, it is the politics of the member

whose seat is in dispute which settles the matter.

This is evident from the fact that in every case in dispute, no matter what the judgment of the Committee might be, the seat of the Union member has been declared vacant. If the majority report claimed the seat for the member holding it, the minority report vacating it has been adopted, and if the minority report claimed the right of the sitting member to his position, then the majority report has been adopted. It will strike any man of sense and honesty as a strange thing that, whether in the majority or the minority, the Conservative contestant should be successful.

It must be remembered, though, that it is the intense zeal of the Conservative party for the purity and freedom of the ballot box that induces this course. But are they themselves without fault in the matter? If they think so, why did they refuse Senator Prall's resolution to inquire into the matter of military interference in their case? Military interference is the sin which this virtuous party cannot tolerate. But to it many of the Conservative Senators owe their seats. Burnside's order, No. 38, put them where they are, and yet they cannot allow a Union man a seat in the Senate on whom the slightest suspicion of having been in the least degree aided by military authority rests. Gen. Palmer's order was not as strict as Burnside's and his interference really amounted to nothing. Still bayonet-appointed Conservatives approve the one and condemn the other.

The Judges in these contested election cases are not qualified to move in the case. Out of their own mouth they condemn themselves. And some bear such a character as to prove that they will give their judgment in the interest of disloyalty all the time. We hear of one, for instance, who had a rebel flag flying over his house, under which he harbored and aided Confederate soldiers and guerrillas, which flag is now in the hands of the military authorities in Louisville. We hear of another who shouldered a musket and marched with the Confederates to drive Union men from the State. We hear another saying that the martyred Lincoln was as great a traitor as Jeff Davis, and that President Johnson is no great traitor as either of them. And so we see treason sitting in the Legislature and bearing its spoils of the Government and its supporters, and then judging between a loyal Union man, elected by the people, and a defeated and disappointed contestant, and invariably giving judgment against the Union member who all through the late contest has stood true to his country.

It is not because of military interference at the elections that Union men are being ousted from their places. The seats are declared vacant merely because they are Union men—for this crime a Kentucky Legislature expels them. Look at what they are doing, and the manner of it, and any man will see that this is true. They must have a decided majority to effect all their purposes—they send loyal Union men home and thus increase their majority. Certain men are seeking place—the United States Senator, for instance—they in Committee press the claims of contestants, and thereby make a vote. And so all through the story. Let Conservatives of this stripe go ahead. They are making for themselves a record which will make their own damnation sure. So may it be.

Treason Declared not Guilty.

We are not alone in our views of the repeal of the expatriation act, of the act against guerrillas and of all the enactments on our statute books condemnatory of the late rebellion. Others see the action of the Legislature in this respect as we do—that it is in the interest of treason.

By their acts our Legislators are declaring that treason is no crime and that traitors are innocent of all fault—that those who have taken up arms against the Government and their State have done nothing to condemn. And so doing, of course, they declare the converse to be true—that loyalty, which regarded treason as a crime and resorted to force for its suppression, has itself done wrong and that Union men have been criminal in their defense of their Government and State. On motion of Dr. Young, of Hardin county, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons who have actively engaged in rebellion, and who have given voluntary aid and comfort to those in rebellion, and who have not taken the oath of Amnesty proscribed by the President of the United States, or who have not received pardon from said President, shall, before obtaining the benefits of this act, take an oath before the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which he or they may reside, to support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, so long as he remains a citizen of the Commonwealth, which oath shall be recorded by said clerk in his office; and provided further, That any person who has been a Guerrilla shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act.

A Correction.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Courier says of the Commonwealth,

"Of course we could not expect that paper to show any mercy or liberality to those who had been in the rebel army, however well they may behave themselves now, and notwithstanding they have shown every disposition to return to their allegiance and become again good and law-abiding citizens."

In the article in our paper, to which the Courier alludes, the following appeared: "Those rebels who went out of the State and boldly cast their lot with the Confederacy and have now returned to their homes, acknowledging defeat and allegiance, may be entrusted with the privileges of citizenship. But those who remained at home as spies, to murder and rob and to furnish supplies and hideaways to guerrillas, can no more be trusted now than then."

Is not this an answer sufficient to the above misrepresentation? In what we have said of the wholesale repeal of disabling acts, allusion has been had entirely to guerrillas, their leaders and abettors. We have made a marked distinction between rebel soldiers and guerrillas, and in so doing believe we do justice to the true soldiers of the rebel armies. But the Courier correspondent and others we could name do not seem to make this distinction. They insult the soldiers of the Confederacy by classing them with those who they themselves, in the statute books of Kentucky, have branded as "robbers and bandits." But we do not thus speak or think.

We believe we speak truly when we assert

their civil rights. And this will be their vindication and exemption from reproach."

Here we see that according to rebel judgment of their acts, the Legislature of Kentucky has given a "record and testimony" that the treason of Kentucky rebels is appreciated and that traitors have been guilty of nothing deserving of punishment. The action of the Legislature in the repeal of all condemning and disabling laws "will be their vindication and exemption from reproach" who for four years have attempted the ruin of Kentucky and the Union.

This judgment of the Courier will be the universal judgment. It is being written in Kentucky statute books that Treason against the Union has been guilty of no crime, that Rebellion is a virtue and a right. In the Capitol of our State men are attempting to enoble treason and to make loyalty odious. Shall they succeed?

A Conservative View of our Conservative Legislature.

We have heard the following, which is too good to be lost. An eminent Conservative, of the rare loyal stripe, in conversation with a friend at the Capital Hotel, said—he will swear occasionally—"I believe this d— Legislature has come to Frankfort for nothing else in the world than to white-wash rebels."

He said truly. The people will share in his belief, at least if we are to judge of intention by works. The fact is a large portion of the present Legislature owe their position to rebel influence and rebel votes. It was expected some return would be made for this by giving some of the offices to their expatriated patrons. But the places and the money they wanted themselves, and only found two inferior positions for those who had put them in office. That they may be kept in power, Conservatives are white-washing rebels in order, legally, to have their bid and assistance in future elections. They white-wash rebels as a bid and reward for their votes. So wags Conservatism.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in convention assembled, the industrial interests of the country demand that a national fair shall be held in the fall of 1866, in which the central position of Kentucky and the high character of her people for hospitality, and the central position of Kentucky, and the high character of her people for hospitality, and their varied and extensive interests in agriculture, and fair should be held in Kentucky.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Tobacco Convention assembled in Louisville on the 13th of September last, are approved and reaffirmed by the State Agricultural Society of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, The heavy tax on tobacco, and the growing apprehension of a tax on leaf tobacco, have greatly lessened the consumption and prevented producers from planting to the extent they did before the commodity was taxed; and,

WHEREAS, In view of this the monthly report of the State Department for August expresses the opinion that the era is but barely able to sustain itself, and questions the policy of future taxation as having the effect of choking the production of the article and finally depriving the Government of the tax; therefore,

Resolved, That for the reason set forth, this convention believing heavy taxation will amount to prohibition, but as loyal citizens willing to sustain the Government, recommend an *ad valorem* tax on manufactured tobacco as the best method to secure the present and permanent interests of the Government and tobacco producers in every portion of the country.

On motion of Dr. Young, of Hardin county, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the following resolution is such as to require, at as early a date as possible, the usual appropriation by our State Legislature, and the President of the Society is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to present this subject to the two Houses of the present General Assembly.

On motion of J. P. Fisher, of Boyle, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society acknowledge with unfeigned pleasure and gratitude the great service rendered by the press of the State to the cause of agriculture in Kentucky.

Resolved, That all practicable means should be adopted to induce the best white population to settle in Kentucky, regard being had only to their physical ability, mental capacity, and prospective usefulness as citizens.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Kentucky be specifically requested to authorize an Agent of experience, fidelity and capacity to be appointed, whose duty, it shall be, as soon as practicable, to visit the principal countries of Europe whence emigration may be expected, for the purpose of inviting, directing and assisting the emigration of labor and capital to Kentucky.

Resolved, That as an inducement to emigration within the ensuing twelve months, all such labor and capital shall be exempt from state taxation for the first year.

Mr. Scott, in brief, but pointed remarks, expressed his views on the subject under consideration. Referring to his resolutions, he remarked that he had thought much on the subject, and felt the deepest interest in the adoption of some mode which would best accomplish the object, regarding his resolution as only suggestion, willing to yield them to any others which might be recommended better by the Society.

Mr. Bijur, Representative from City of Louisville, addressed the meeting. He stated that he had offered a bill on the subject of emigration in the Legislature, which had been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, the provisions of which he, in the main, explained. His address contained much valuable information on the subject of immigration; was eloquently delivered, proving that the speaker had devoted much study and time to the subject and had made himself master of the same.

For President—Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Augusta.

For Vice-President, 1st District—P. Swigert, of Franklin county.

For Vice-President, 2d District—J. F. Bell, of Boyle county.

For Vice-President, 3d District—J. D. Campbell, of Christian county.

DIRECTORS FOR FIRST DISTRICT—Hon. Harrison Taylor, of Mason county.

Wm. W. Field, of Fayette county.

J. Hawthorne, of Campbell county.

R. W. Scott, of Franklin county.

J. M. Hall, of Bourbon county.

DIRECTORS FOR SECOND DISTRICT—J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson county.

Bryan R. Young, of Hardin county.

S. T. Drane, of Henry county.

L. Young, of Jefferson county.

Alfred Allen, of Breckinridge county.

J. P. Fisher, of Boyle county.

DIRECTORS FOR THIRD DISTRICT—David King, of Logan county.

Geo. W. Priest, of Henderson county.

Robert A. Spanning, of Union county.

W. R. Bradley, of Hickman county.

Mr. R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, addressed the society on the subject of the radical change which was about to take place in the labor of the State, stating that

it was in the columns of the Commonwealth, since the disbanding of the rebel armies, not one word has appeared that could be construed by an honest mind into a want of mercy or liberality towards returned rebel soldiers. On the contrary we have claimed mercy for all who have returned home and to their allegiance. As regards such, we agreed cordially and openly with Governor Bramlette's recommendation in their behalf in his late message. Our readers all know this. Any assertion to the contrary is utterly false.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of L. J. Bradford, Harrison Taylor, R. W. Scott, and A. G. Hodges, be appointed to take the matter into consideration and prepare a memorial on the subject, to be then presented to the Legislature on behalf of this society.

On motion, it was resolved that the newspapers of this State be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

There being no further business before the society, it adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in the Senate Chamber at 2½ o'clock, December 14, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Col. L. J. Bradford.

The proceedings of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The President, in a brief address, congratulated the society on the return of peace and on the prospects of a greater influence being exerted by the society in the future on the great industrial interests of the State, and also suggested many subjects which should claim its attention at the present meeting, especially the eminent property of holding a national fair during the autumn of 1866, and also suggesting that, from the central position of Kentucky, and the high character of her people for hospitality, and their varied and extensive interests in agriculture, and fair should be held in Kentucky.

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For President—Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Augusta.

Proclamation by The Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACOB GILTNER, stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court, for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Giltner has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jacob Giltner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Clay County within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 5. 1865.

THE PLACE TO BUY
FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
CHEAP!

IS AT

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,

No. 30 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equalled by few and surpassed by none.

CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN THE CITY.

Dec. 1, 1865.

W. H. AVERILL,
DRUGGIST, FRANKFORT, KY.,
SELLS Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MED-
ICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
DYESTUFFS,

Coal Oil and Lamps,
A large and beautiful assortment of
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilets, & Cam-
paign Articles.

Together with an assortment of
Musical Instruments,
—AND—

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended
to. Dec 1-3m.

V. BERKREICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WILL respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
removed their establishment three doors below
their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confe-
tition Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at
their new stand, where they will continue to car-
ry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will warrant their work
to give satisfaction, both as to its execution
and the charges made for it.

Dec. 5, 1m.

A Complete Pictorial History
of the Times.

"The best, cheapest, and most successful
Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLendidly ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the
United States." —*New London Advertiser*.

"The Moon, newspaper of our country—
complete in all the departments of an American
Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned
for itself a right to its title, A JOURNAL OF
CIVILIZATION." —*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our
future historians will enrich themselves out of
HARPER'S WEEKLY long after writers and painters,
and publishers are turned to dust." —*N. Y. Evening
Post*.

"A necessity in every household." —*Boston
Transcript*.

"It is a true and lasting political and historical
annalist of the nation." —*Phil. Press*.

"The best of its class in America. Boston
Traveler."

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.

The publishers have perfected a system of
mailing by which they can supply the Magazine
and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to re-
ceive their periodicals directly from the office of
Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of
getting up Club will be supplied with a hand-
some pictorial Show-ball on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a
year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-
office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY or MAG-
AZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of
Five Subscribers at \$1 00 each, in one remit-
tance; or six Copies for \$2 00.

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The annual volume of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in
neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free
of express, for \$1 each. A complete Set, com-
prising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash
at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Nov. 21.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South
America as a missionary, discovered a safe
and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous
Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary
and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of dis-
orders brought on by haneful and vicious habits.
Great numbers have been already cured by this
noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit
the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the
receipt for preparing and using this medicine,
in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it,
Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed
to yourself.

Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
Oct 20. 1865. ly.

NEW GASH STORE!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!

HULL & DAY, WM. CROMNEY,
Dealers in all kinds of
CROSERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Our stock consists in part of the following articles, &c.:

TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS.
GREEN AND BLACK TEA,
SUGAR AND COFFEE,
BACON AND LARD,
CANNED FRUIT,
DRIED FRUIT,
TIN WARE,
CIGARS,
EGGS,

The celebrated Baltimore STAR

OYSTERS!

Fresh and fine—received daily

SODA,
BUTTER,
CRACKERS,
WHITE FISH,
STONE WARE,
POWDER & SHOT,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,
WOODEN & STONE WARE,
CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

We would say to the citizens of Frankfort

and surrounding country that we have just
opened a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

with an entire new stock, in Swiger's Block, op-
posite the Post Office. All are respectfully invit-
ed to call and examine our stock before buying
elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest price in Cash for But-
ter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed.

HULL & DAY.

Aug. 25, 1865

—TERMS CASH.

Special attention given to the collection of
cigarettes. They will, in all cases where it is desir-
ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.

March 16, 1865.—ff.

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